

FEB 03 2012

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISION

JULIA C. DUDLEY, CLERK
BY: 
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KENNETH BARBOUR,)	CASE NO. 7:12CV00051
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	MEMORANDUM OPINION
vs.)	
)	
11 CAC CLERK JOHN LEY, <u>ET AL.</u> ,)	By: James C. Turk
)	Senior United States District Judge
Defendant(s).)	

Plaintiff Kenneth Barbour, a Virginia inmate proceeding pro se, filed this civil rights complaint in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana in July 2011. Based on the nature of Barbour's complaint, in which he sued numerous federal court officials from around the country, the Louisiana court filed his action (Civil Action No. 11-1301-P) as arising under Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), with jurisdiction vested pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The Louisiana court took no other action in the case for six months. On January 31, 2012, the Louisiana court issued an order, noting that Barbour is incarcerated at Red Onion State Prison in Pound, Virginia, and transferring the action to the Western District of Virginia without further discussion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406. Plaintiff did not submit payment for the \$350 filing fee with his complaint but filed financial documents in support of a request to proceed in forma pauperis. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a), 1915. After reviewing the record, the court summarily dismisses the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

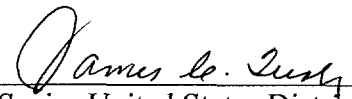
Plaintiff has had at least three non-habeas civil complaints or appeals previously dismissed as frivolous or for failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. See, e.g., Barbour v. Virginia Dept. of Corr., et al., 7:09-cv-00091 (W.D. Va. Apr. 8, 2009); Barbour v.

Stanford, et al., 7:09-cv-00077 (W.D. Va. Apr. 7, 2009); Barbour v. Virginia Dept. of Corr., 7:09-cv-00083 (W.D. Va. Apr. 6, 2009). In accordance with the three-strikes provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), the court previously advised plaintiff that he needed to submit the \$350.00 filing fee or establish an imminent threat of serious physical harm to proceed with a civil suit. See, e.g., Barbour v. Keefee Commissaries at VDOC's, No.7:09-cv-00154 (W.D. Va. May 12, 2009).

After reviewing plaintiff's submissions in this civil action, it is clear that plaintiff does not allege any facts indicating that he is currently under any imminent threat of any serious physical injury within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Based on the foregoing and the complaint, the court finds that plaintiff fails to demonstrate any imminent danger of serious physical harm in the complaint and plaintiff has not paid the \$350.00 filing fee despite being previously advised of having three strikes. Accordingly, the court denies plaintiff's implied motion to proceed in forma pauperis and dismisses the complaint without prejudice for failure to pay the filing fee at the time of filing the complaint. See, e.g., Dupree v. Palmer, 284 F.3d 1234, 1237 (11th Cir. 2002) (reasoning that the court is not required to permit plaintiff an opportunity to pay the filing fee after denying leave to proceed in forma pauperis). Moreover, the court certifies that an appeal of this order would not be taken in good faith, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3).

The Clerk is directed to send copies of this Memorandum Opinion and the accompanying Order to plaintiff.

ENTER: This 2nd day of February, 2012.



Senior United States District Judge